

Patterns of Physical Geography

Unit ATLAS

Use the Unit Atlas to add to your knowledge of South Asia. As you look at the maps and charts, notice geographic patterns and specific details about the region. For example, the chart to the right gives details about the rivers and mountains of South Asia.

After studying the illustrations, graphs, and physical map on these two pages, jot down in your notebook the answers to the following questions.

Making Comparisons

1. How much longer is the Nile than each of the three major rivers of South Asia?
2. Compare the size and population of South Asia to that of the United States. Which is larger in terms of size? Which is larger in terms of population?
3. How do the tallest mountains of South Asia compare to the tallest U.S. mountain?

Comparing Data

Landmass

South Asia

1,656,401 sq mi

Continental United States

3,165,630 sq mi

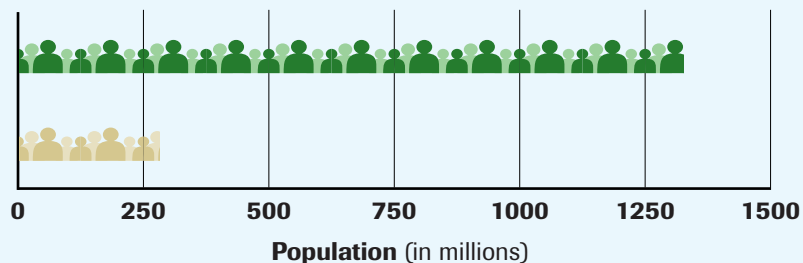
Population

South Asia

1,325,185,000

United States

281,422,000



Rivers

Ganges

1,560 miles

Brahmaputra

1,800 miles

Indus

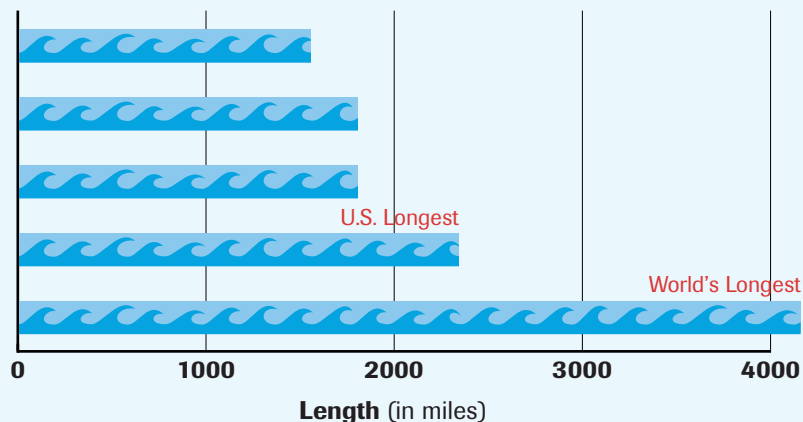
1,800 miles

Mississippi

2,357 miles

Nile

4,160 miles



Mountains

World's Tallest

Mt. Everest

Nepal-China
29,035 feet

U.S. Tallest

Mt. McKinley

United States
20,320 feet

K2

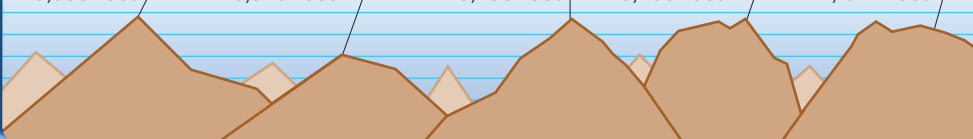
Pakistan
28,250 feet

Kanchenjunga

India-Nepal
28,208 feet

Makalu

Nepal-China
27,824 feet



For updated statistics on South Asia . . .





South Asia: Physical



Unit ATLAS

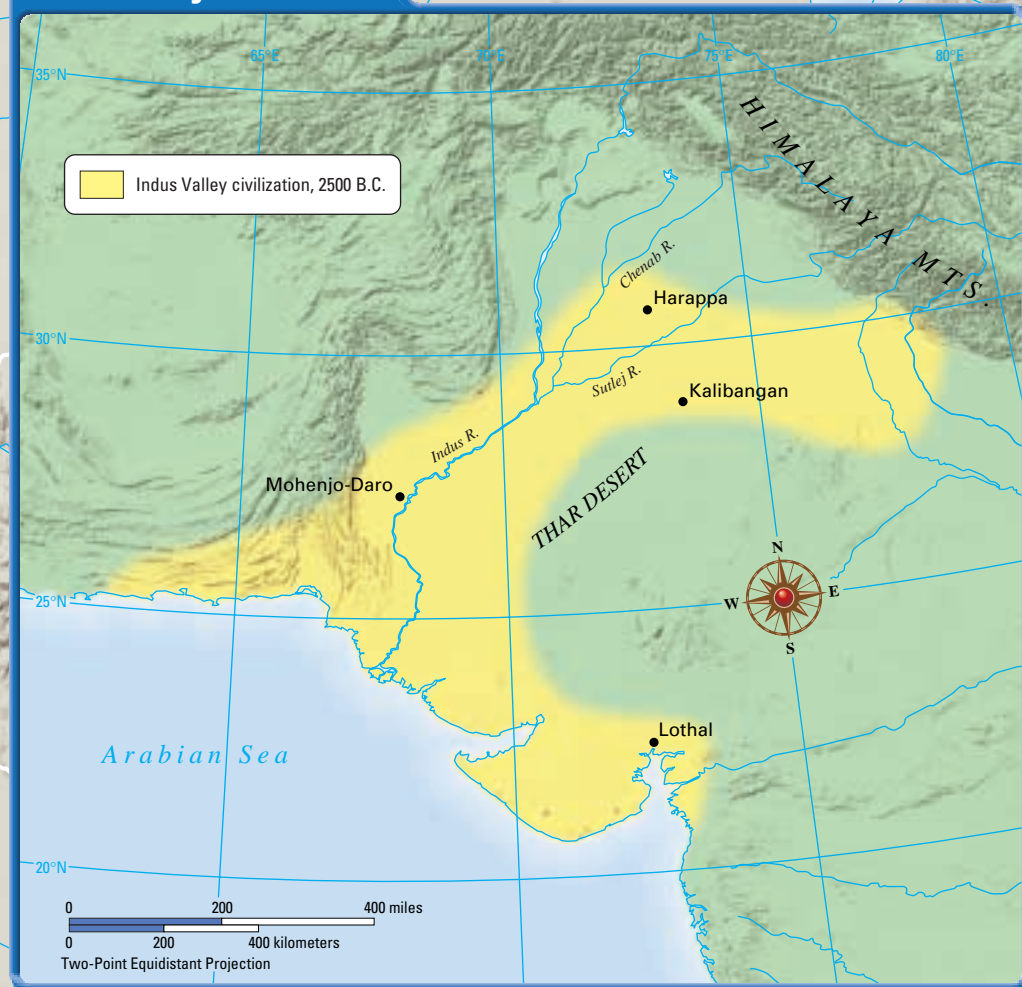
Patterns of Human Geography

The first great civilization of South Asia developed along the banks of the Indus River more than 4,000 years ago. Study the historical map of the Indus Valley civilization and the political map of South Asia on these two pages. In your notebook, jot down the answers to these questions.

Making Comparisons

1. In which countries of modern South Asia was the Indus Valley civilization located? Which of these countries is the larger country?
2. What might have been some of the reasons for a civilization developing at that location?
3. What modern city or cities are closest to the locations of ancient Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Kalibangan, and Lothal? (In some cases, more than one city will be an acceptable answer.)

Indus Valley Civilization





South Asia: Political

SOUTH ASIA



Unit ATLAS

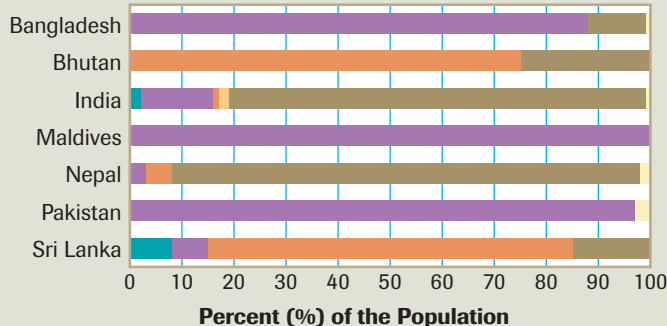
These two pages contain a graph and three thematic maps. The graph shows the religions of South Asia. The maps show other important information about religion, population density, and economics. Study these two pages and then jot down in your notebook the answers to the questions below.

Making Comparisons

1. What percentage of the population of Sri Lanka is Hindu, and where are most of the Hindus located? Why might Hindus have settled in Sri Lanka rather than in other areas?
2. Which is the most densely populated country of South Asia?
3. What is the main economic activity in much of South Asia?

Regional Patterns

South Asia: Religions by Country



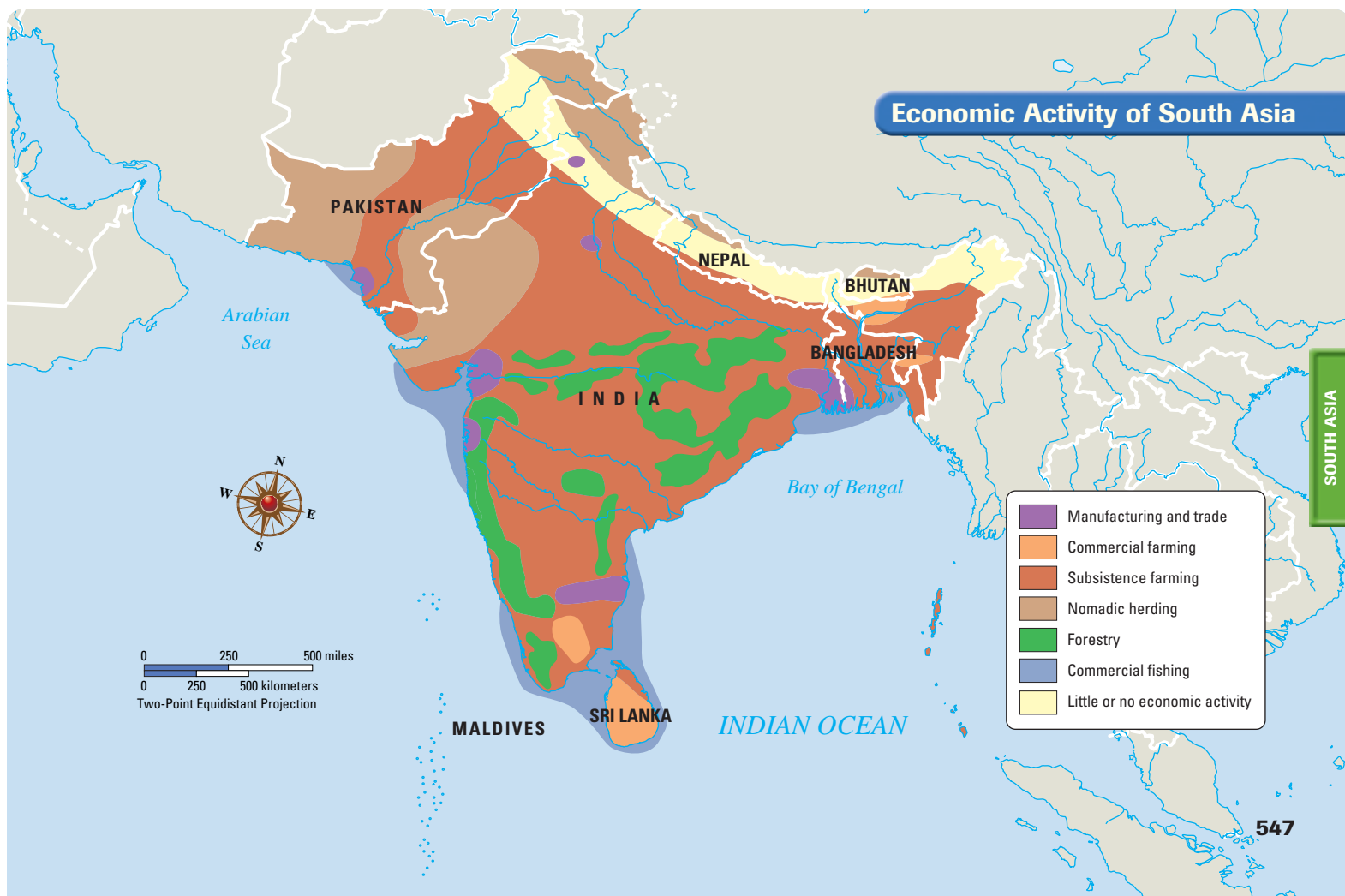
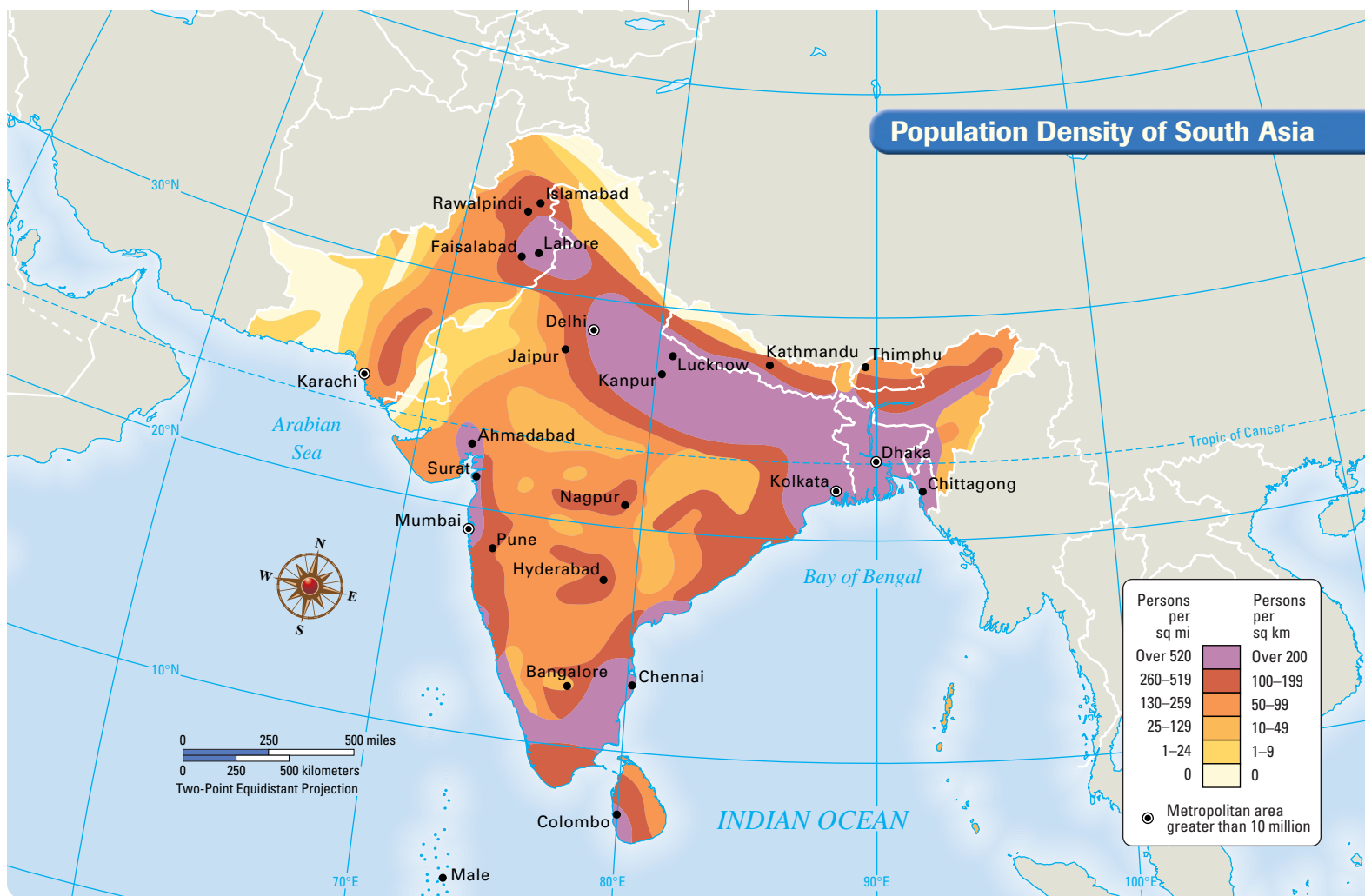
Percent (%) of the Population

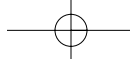
Christian Islam Buddhism Sikhism Hinduism Traditional

SOURCE: The World Factbook 2000

Religions of South Asia







Unit ATLAS



Regional Data File

Study the information on the countries of South Asia. In your notebook, jot down the answers to these questions.

Making Comparisons

- Which two South Asian countries have the fewest people? Are they the smallest in area? Locate them on the map.
- Which South Asian country has the most people? Is it the largest in area? Locate it on the map.
- Which nation do you think is the poorest? Which factors did you consider in making your choice?

Sources:









Europa World Year Book 2000
Human Development Report 2000,
 United Nations
International Data Base, 2000, U.S.
 Census Bureau online
Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 1997
Statesman's Yearbook 2001
2000 World Population Data Sheet,
 Population Reference Bureau
 online
UNESCO World Education Report 2000
WHO Estimates of Health Personnel,
 World Health Organization online
World Almanac and Book of Facts 2001
World Factbook 2000, CIA online
 N/A = not available

Notes:

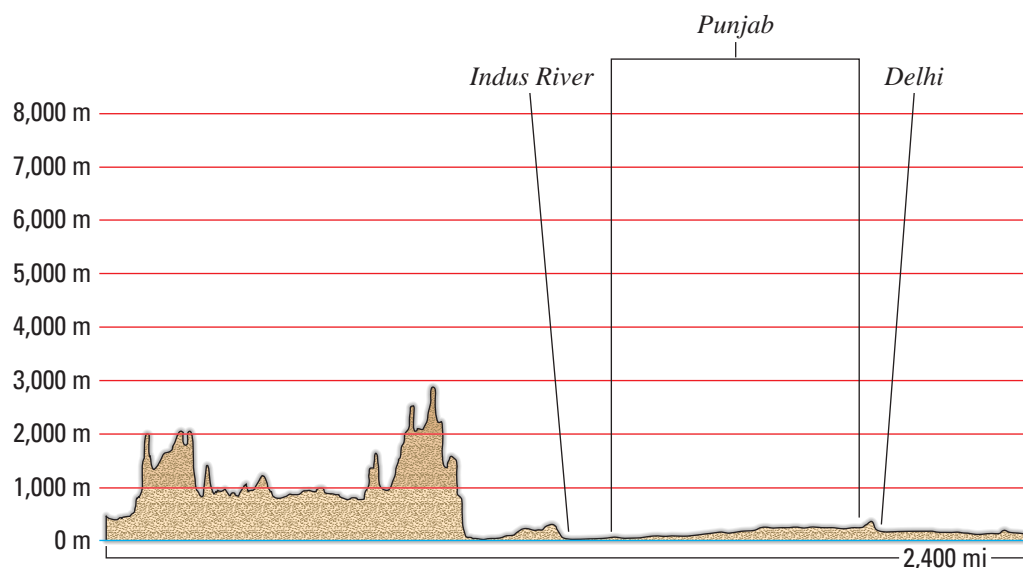
- ^a A comparison of the prices of the same items in different countries is used to figure these data.
^b Includes land and water, when figures are available.
^c Due to census disagreements, the population has been reported as high as 2 million.

For updated statistics on South Asia . . .










Country Flag	Country/ Capital	Population (2000 estimate)	Life Expectancy (years) (2000 estimate)	Birthrate (per 1,000 pop.) (2000)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000)
	Bangladesh Dhaka	128,133,000	59	27	82.2
	Bhutan Thimphu	877,000 ^c	66	40	70.7
	India New Delhi	1,002,142,000	61	27	72.0
	Maldives Male	286,000	71	35	27.0
	Nepal Kathmandu	23,930,000	57	36	78.5
	Pakistan Islamabad	150,648,000	58	39	91.0
	Sri Lanka Colombo	19,169,000	72	18	17.3
	United States Washington, D.C.	281,422,000	77	15	7.0

Profile of South Asia





Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1992–1999)	GDP ^a (billions \$US) (1999 estimate)	Import/Export ^a (billions \$US) (1998–1999)	Literacy Rate (percentage) (1998)	Televisions (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1998)	Passenger Cars (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1999)	Total Area ^b (square miles)	
20	187	8.01 / 5.1	40	7	1	55,126	
16	2.1	0.122 / 0.111	42 (1995)	19	1	16,000	
48	1,805	50.2 / 36.3	56	69	4	1,195,063	
40	0.54	0.312 / 0.098	96	39	3	115	
4	27.4	1.2 / 0.485	39	4	N/A	54,362	
57	282	9.8 / 8.4	44	88	8	310,403	
37	50.5	5.3 / 4.7	91	92	12	25,332	
251	9,255	820.8 / 663.0	97	847	489	3,787,319	